## The Constitutional Whig.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1829. Were it not for the disgrace which attaches to every citizen of the U. States, by the conduct of the "Powers that be," at Washington, it would be ridiculous in the extreme to witness the effects of the system of rewards and punishments now acted on. Appointments made to-day are revoked to morrow, upon the demand of self created dictators, at the head of whom stands the infamous editor of the Telegraph. Although we do not entirely approve the manner of Mr. John Jackson's address to the President of the United States, yet we cannot refuse to publish it, as we believe in our consciences, from information derived from other sources also, that he is, is the main, right. Who would have believed four years ago, that the people of this free and enlightened land could sink themselves so low, as to be goverrned patiently by such ignorance, folly and passion!

The accuracy and veracity of the Washington correspondents of the Enquirer are so well known, that we may now congratulate the citizens of Virginia upon the certainty of the good health of the President of the U. States. So says the last Enquirer. The President's trip to Old Point is merely one of relaxation from business like the last, and his late tour to Baltimore. We are certainly glad to hear this, and the more so, that there can now be no doubt of it. We confess we have had our fears-our fears we alarm is immediately rung through the country-that say, and we hope to be credited for our sincerity, when we declare we should deplore a change at present in the hand that wields the sceptre. The people have determined to try the experiment with how little wisdom and political knowledge this country can be governed, and we hope the experiment may have a fair trial, as we doubt not the result will be a restoration to their sober senses.

IT As we have not a file of the Enquirer by us. we will thank any one who will furnish us with the time when the Editor of the Enquirer said, that his opinions of Gen. Jackson were unchanged. We know evils.

OF The Telegraph is now employed in raking the files of the Enquirer, for the effusions of Wm. B. Giles, Gevernor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. What a pity they do not look back a little further and re-publish some of the remarks of the consistent editor of that paper, about the "Curse," &c. Its readers would then hear something like truth.

To THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.

August 25th. I read this morning in the Alexandria Gazette, a well merited censure of the N. Y. Evening Post, but was not so well pleased with a sentence in the article, which is as follows: "Where is the public officer now, who would go to the polls at the elections which are going on, or are to come, and vote openly and freely against the 'powers that be?' We say where is he? Point him out, and we will submit. No! there is no such person." I do not say that any person holding an office will vote independently against these who support the powers that be, in the intermediate elections, but when the election of President comes on, I can point out thousands in this State, and from the uranifestations of public opinion on the 4th of July last, a large majority of most of the people of other frees under the present monarch, but I would advise those who do hold offices to vote for Mr. Clay, even " voice, proclaimed that have already, by an audi-Mr. Clay will be our next President. The dismissals of so many revolutionary officers appointed by Gen. M'Lean into the support of Van Buren.

Washington and the Presidents down to the present tyrant, have justly alienated the affections of those who were favorable to him, and a thousand fold embittered the feelings of those who were opposed, or indifferent to him. I will bet five hundred dollars on the election of Mr. Clay as our next President, and have the money staked in the Bank of Virginia.

At an adjourned meeting of the Common Council of the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 24th instant, Mr. Scott submitted the following preamble and res-

Whereas, there exist is the lower James River, serious obstructions to its easy navigation, whereby most of the large sea vessels engaged in foreign commerce, are prevented from advancing higher up and other places below, to discharge or tranship their inward and to receive their outward cargoes. At a great inconvenience to the merchants and others engaged in or connected with commercial pursuits in Richmond, at much hazard, cost and loss to oth the owners of merchandize and ship owners, and at the sacrifice of the comfort, health and lives of the Captains and crews of the vessels, while the deays and perplexities attending the trade on the river are greatly injurious to the commercial advancement of all the towns on its tide water border. Should these obstructions and difficulties to commercial enterprise be removed, and those aids and facilities givsen to the commerce of James River, of which it is believed to be highly susceptible, great and decided advantages would result to every class of our citizens. A new impulse would be given to public enterprise, and with it the prosperity of all the country and towns bordering on lower James River be greatly advanced; while it would constitute the finishing link in the extensive and noble undertaking of uniting the eastern & western trade, by the James & Kanaw-Nor should the expense attending this work prohibit its execution; it will be inconsiderable when contrasted with the very striking advantages resulting from its completion. However decidedly and deliberately the ffall entertain these opinions, they are indisposed to act on them hastily, or to desire o thers to do so, without the most careful examination and thorough enquiry, aided by the best information which can be obtained from the most skilful, intelligent and experienced engineers of the country.

gent and experienced engineers of the country.

Resolved therefore, That a respectful application he addressed to the President of the United States, requesting that he would order the Secretary of War to detail one or more of the Engineers engaged in the service of the United States, to examine and survey James River from Newport News Point to Richmond, to ascertain the various obstructions to its free navigation by vessels drawing at least seventeen feet to enquire into the practicability of removing such obstructions; and generally to prepare and submit the most permanent and effectual plan for the improvement of the navigation of the river, with an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

Resolved also, That a petition to the Congress of the United

Mate of the proposite cost thereof.

Resolved also. That a petition to the Congress of the United States, be prepared and submitted to the citizens of this city

and others engaged in the navigation of the river, for their sigand others engaged in the navigation of the river, for their sig-natures, praying an adequate appropriation for executing any improvement in the said navigation, which may be recommen-ded by the Eugineers, to be executed. And that copies of such petition be forwarded to the Honorable Littleton W. Tazeweil, to the Honorable John Tyler and to the Honorable Andrew Stevenson, with a respectful request to each, that they will give their active aid and co-operation in procuring the enactment of

their active aid and co operation in procuring the enactment of a law making the appropriation aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Hall will proceed now to the choice by ballot of nine persons. Resolved. That the Hall will proceed now to the choice by ballot, of nine persons, to constitute a committee for carrying into effect the first resolution, and of seven to carry into effect the second resolution; and that the selection of such committees shall not be confined to the members of the Hall.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the said preamble and resolutions were laid on the table.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1829.

"Beware of the Jesuits."-Under this head, that "pink of consistency" the Richmond Enquirer, has vented a half column more of splcen and ill-nature against Mr. Clay and his friends. Perhaps the world has never yet seen a parallel to the gross, malevolent and unprovoked assaults which this self same Enquirer has repeatedly made and is continually making upon Henry Clay. The constant abuse of that injured and eminent man, seems to be its meat and drink. If it were not for some such theme, upon which to disgorge his venom, the senior Editor would possibly hardly survive its corrosive influence. If Mr. Clay's friends in their honest zeal to sustain him against the infernal and viperous spirit of persecution, which is abroad in the country, happen to express a wish that he may be elected President-the cry is forthwith raised by the Enquirer-of factions opposition! unbridled ambition! travelling orator! The the Kentucky Legislature at its next session, design to nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency! The Jackson zealots are immediately warned to be on the alertand plentiful showers of wrath are poured by Mr. Ritchie upon the heads of Mr. Clay's friends, for their indiscretion! On the other hand, if others of Mr. Clay's friends (the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette for example) deny that there is any intention or design to nominate him next winter for the Presidency-if they moreover declare that the personal elevation of Mr. Clay, is not their first concern, and that they are even willing to abandon him, if by any other means the As was sometime after he supported him as a choice of Enquirer trumpet tongued yells out "beware of the

date, and then farewell forever to the prospects of "dear Van Buren." "Are you thus to be bubbled Mr. Lewis Williams's district, which give that gentleman a majority of about 250 over his opponent, Samuel M'Lean?" asks the sapient editor of the Enquirer. We will venture to say that Judge M'Lean is not to be bubbled by Mr. Ritchie. That Mr. M Lean is disgusted with the course pursued by the present administration, is as plain as that two & two make four. Independent of that vile and narrow system of proscription which has made the nation a laughing stock, even be-States, who will vote against the procession of the Atlantic, the late Postmaster General is too not say that they all will consist of persons holding of sagaring not to perceive that a most insidious and sagacious not to perceive that a most insidious and those Jack on be alive when the election comes on, settled policy of the country. He is moreover heart the subjoined resolution of the common halt, enter-

> IF We received by yesterday's mail, files of Loudon papers, which came to New York, in the Win. Thompson. Letters which came by the same vessel. were received here, three or four days ago, and the New York papers containing extracts from papers received by the same ship, reached here three days examine the route of a proposed rail road, from Peago. We should like to know if the delay in our patersburg to some point on the Roanske river, and to estimate its probable cost, &c. pers, has been occasioned by the new regulations in the New York Post Office. Can any of the N. Y. Editors inform us.

FOR THE RICHMOND WILLIAM Messrs. Editors: I notice with pleasure that a resolution has been submitted to the consideration of the Common Council of this city, (Richmond) which purports to enquire into the practicability, expedience and probable cost of removing the obstructions which impede and obstruct the navigation of James River, from its mouth to Richmond, which now prevent vessels drawing more than from 11 to 12 feet water payigating to the latter ing more than from 11 to 12 feet water navigating to the latter place. It has been, for many years past, a matter of surprise why this enquiry had not been made heretofore, knowing as I have for some time, the great solicitude expressed by captains and commanders of ships and vessels engaged in foreign trade to and from James River. These all agree that a competent steamer would propel a ship from Hampton Roads to Richmond in 24 lours or less; that the pilotage now charged would be in 24 hours or less; that the pilotage now charged would be ample to cover that the photage pow charged would be ample to cover that expence—leaving the time of navigating the river, the wear and tear of salls, rigging, cables and oraftage a clear gain on a voyage; that it would in addition be of great convenience to them as well as their owners to have the convenience of a bealthy and convenient port to load and unload their vessels, to make the necessary repairs and select materials and provisions, and last not least enable the consignee or shipper to examine the vessel and cargo as well while loading as in

I am persuaded that whenever this matter comes under proper and skifful examination, it will be found not, only practicable and skifful examination, it will be found not, only practicable and expedient, but will (from the estimated expence when compared with the probable advantages) excite wonder that no serious exertions have beretofore been made towards so desirable and important an improvement. This is an important link of the communication with our western brethren, and the General Government, having the exclusive jurisdiction over this part of the River, will, I have no doubt, make the necessary improvements to the navigation as far as practicable or expedient: of the River, will, I have no doubt, make the necessary improvements to the navigation as far as practicable or expedient the more especially if the State will extend the communication so that steamers may pass from above the great falls of the River to Lynchburg, which is believed to be practicable, and that it can be done by lock and dam navigation at less expence than by pursuing or extending the canal\* from its present termination to that place. This kind of navigation with 6 miles' portage, would open a communication between Norfolk and Lynchburg, which could be accomplished in about 36 hours. The importance to commerce which this communic 'ion would give, could only be exceeded by the facility of such intercourse in time of war in the transportation of troops or munitions between the eastern and western sections of the United States. I am further personaded that such an examination of these obstructions could eastern and western sections of the Object of these obstructions could be by one or more of the United States' Engineers in time tremely bitter against Wellington.

tainty of canal navigation, when constructed to receive the alluvion and waters of the many streams which at present page into the James River canal.

The City 6 per cent Loan of \$8,000, was taken ed that it might be in contemplation that Mr. Peel on Tuesday by the President and Directors of the sould be made Pramier.

Literary Fund, at a premium of 5 1-4 per cent.

The silk weavers desiring to emigrate were pre-

The following general order issued from the War Department, confirms the decision made by Mr. Adams, is in unison with the reports of the committees of Congress made at the last session, and finally disposes of the case of General Scott:

ABUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, 13th August, 1829.

The subjoined regulation, approved by the President of the United States, has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and government of all concerned. From the National Journal.

"Regulation concerning Bank and Command."

1. Brevet Rank will give no command, except on detachments composed of different corps, and within the meaning of the 61st Article of War.

3. Under the same Article of War, Brevet rank will take 5. Other the same Attrice of place on Courts Martial, when composed of Officers of different

4. In regularly constituted commands, such as garrisons,

4. In regularly constituted commands, such as garrisons, posts, departments, regiments, corps, companies, battations, brigades, divisions, corps d'armee, or the army itself, Brevet rank is not to be exercised, except on special assignment.
5. Officers baving rank in the line of the Army, the Staff, or by Brevet, though eligible to command, will not asseme the command unless specially put on duty with that intention.
6. An Officer entrusted with the command of a post, detachment, guard, or separate command, will not surrender it to another, unless regularly relieved from the duty assigned him, except in case of sickness or inability to perform his duty, when the officer next in rank, present an on duty with such command, will succeed as a matter of course.

7. An Officer not on daty with, nor belonging to any of the companies, battalions, regiments, or corps composing a command, cannot assume the command. He must first have been put on duty by some competent authority to make him a part f the command, before he can assume or excercise the com-

officer highest in rank by his commission in the line of the army, present on duty, has the right to command the whole, and give orders needful to the service: Brevet Officers, or Officers having Brevets or Commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, cannot, by visite of such brevets or com-

missions of a prior date, assume the command.

By command of the President:

JOHN H. EATON, Secretary of War.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, Maj. Gen.

North Carolina Elections .- We have received seturns from most of the districts of this state. The

result, as far as ascertained, follows: In the first district, as already announced, Wm. B. Shepherd has succeeded Lemuel Sawyer, the late willing to abandon him, if oy any other distance country can be saved from misrule,—instantly the Enquirer frumpet-tongued yells out "beware of the Jesuits"—and it treats its readers with a tissue of can and ribaldry to prove that Death lurks in the pot, and that forrible schemes are in agitation. Nothing whatever will please the squeamish gratleman's pursue, they are charged with concerting some direct conspiracy to elevate their leader. Verily we believe, that Mr. Ritchie would be satisfied with nothing short of the entire extirpation of Mr. Clay and his whole party.

But in truth, it is easy to perceive the sore point in which Mr. Ritchie is galled. He starts at the suggestion made and the starts and the starts at the suggestion made and the starts at the suggestion made and the starts and the starts at the suggestion made and the starts and the starts at the suggestion made and the starts and the starts at the suggestion made and the starts at the suggestion made and the starts at the suggestion made representative, by a considerable majority. In the

Since preparing the above, we have received re-

We have also heard from the Wilmington district, where it appears that Gabriel Holmes has been reelected by a majority of about 220 votes, over his opponent, Edward B. Dudley.—Old Dominion.

From the Petersburg Old Dominion of August 26. RAIL ROAD TO ROANOKE.

Our citizens, or rather the common hall, in behall of our citizens, appear to be in carnest on the subject of a rail road from this town to the Roanoke rivdespicable attack will be made next winter upon the er. The first step has been taken, as will be seen by if Gen. Jack on he alive when the election comes on, settled policy of the country. He is moreover heart ed into on Monday last. Our wealthy citizens are which many, eyen this friends doubt. The people and soul opposed to Ritchie's dear friend Martin, and beginning to manifest a proper interest on this, to us, all his political jugglery. Ritchie cannot coax Mr. interesting subject; -and when they put their shoulders to the wheel in good earnest, we in e no fear ders to the wheel in good earnest, we made no fear structional officers from France, and succeeded in landar but that our rail road cars will be put into operation ding them safely at Terceira, notwithstending ske Butter, 16 at 13 Butter, 16 at in good time, and under the most promising auspices. Town of Petersburg In Common Hall, the 24th August, 1829.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the town be authorised, in the name of the people of this town, to request the President of the United States to permit an Engineer in the service of the United States, to

Extract from the minutes.

(Signed)

P. DURKIN, Mayar. (Signed) P. DURI A copy, teste, J. Grammer, c. c.

But the rail road is not the only project which our public spirited citizens have in view to advance the London, and would decidedly object to the article prosperity of the town. A Transportation Company has been formed, for the purpose of conveying goods and produce from and to Petersburg and the This Company is in a state of considerable forwardness, and we understand will speedily go into operation. They are erecting a large warehouse in the vicinity of Weldon, for the purpose of storing goods and produce; and are procuring ten first rate waggons, and sixty substantial horses, to be exclusively engaged in the trade between this place and the Roanoke. Three waggons and thirty horses have already arrived in town.

## FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Liverpool, which arrived at Boston on 'Phursday, has brought London paper- to the 22d

Ostend, and touch at an English port, previous to that the Grand Vizier had sent two deputies to Count proceeding for Brazil.

In the United Kingdom the depression of trade con-

A letter from Manchester under date of July 16 ays that trade had arrived at a most lamentable state; foreign trade was at a stand still, and in business for nome consumption, there was next to nothing done. Farther details will be found under the commercial Balkan. There were also rumors of changes in the head. Tam furnier uctions could British Ministry. The high tory Journals are ex- state that Count Capo d'Istria had issued a procla-

Duke is less popular than formerly; and it is suggest- dependent state.

paring an appeal to the benevolence of the public in consequence of the inability of the Duke of Wellingon to give assistance on the part of government. It was said that the Bishop of London would proably be appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

St. Martin's court, Leicester square, entitled "Reading the Times." It represents his Majesty the King sitting in an arm chair, with the Marchioness of at his right hand, and the Duke of Wellington oppo site, with a small table between them. The Duke, whose likeness is extremely well bit off, holds a newspaper in his left hand, whilst the right enables him, 2. Detachment means a body of troops sent out from the main body, to perform a particular service, and to be sent for a limited time; when such a detachment is composed of different cosps, Brevel rank will take effect in conformity with the 61st Article of War. by means of an eye glass, to read the small characters of the crowded columns. His Grace's posture seems which his blue frock is closely gathered, his toes only touch the ground, and his remarkable profile denotes intense attention to the subject he is perusing. The King asks, "Well Arthur, what's the news?" The Duke reads from the above mentioned paper the following owing words, in obedience to his majesty's commands: - We announce, on unquestionable authority, Unt a serious difference has arisen between a Great esty's left, the former showing his teeth, and the latter turning up the white of his eyes.

London, July 22 .- Despatches were received at the Foreign Office this morning from Lord Heytes bury, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The Wellington Administration is as firm as ever was Lord Liverpool's in the days of its greatest popularity. True, it has been beset with difficultiestrue, it had prejudices to remove-animosities to soften-long cherished opinions to grapple with and controvert-but it has performed its task manually, has put forth all its Herculean energies, and is now in full enjoyment of its triumph. Were it even otherwise, were it ricketty-embarrassed-beset with treacherous friends and factious opponents, still with our ultra contemporaries against the Wellington administration. This it is that they can neither forget nor forgive.

COUNTY CLARE .- [Mr. O'Connell's district. ] - We understand the Sheriff has fixed the 30th July for the

gent at Gibraltar, dated July 4, says that the Austrian Consul had sent to the different Consuls there, circular copies of a despatch sent to him signed by the Commander of the Austrian squadron, Paron Flugell, notifying the commencement of hostilities Tobaca against Morocco. This movement is said to be occasioned by the ill success of the attack upon Larache, when the Austrians lost some men who were cut to pieces by the Arabs in sight of their ships. The Moors considered this as a species of triumph, and instead of showing any disposition to give satisfaction for the capture of an Austrian vessel taken by their cruisers, bid their enemy defiance.

BRUSSELS, July 17 .- Intelligence has just been received here that the Grand Vizier is closely blockaded in Schoumla, by the army of Count Diebitsch,

LONDON, July 22. We have letters from Terceira this morning to the 14th inst. brought by the "Countess of Liverpool, arrived at Plymouth. This vessel took out the Con-Brimstone, roll, lb. 3 a 3 2 was chased by a part of the blockading squadron.
The garrison of Perceira were in the highest spirits, and confident of being the highest spirits, and confident of being able to repel any nattack. Condics, tallow, month, 101 at the arrival of the officers had caused great satisfaction. On the Countess of Laverpoot beaving Terceira for Plymouth, she was again followed by the blockading vessels, but without success.

The Hamburgh mail which arrived in London on the morning of July 21, brought accounts from Constantinople to the 23d of June, at which time the English and French Ambassadors had had no formal conference with the Reis Effendi. They had law. conference with the Reis Effendi. They had however learned that the Porte would not treat on the basis of the Protocol signed at the Foreign office in which required the extension of the boundaries of which required the extension of the boundaries of Feathers, avelones, 10, 50 feet, Greece to the Gulf of Volo and Arta. The Sultan, Glass, window, \$x10, 50 feet, 2 75 10x12, do. 3 had adopted, but which did not exclude the independence of the Morea and the Cyclades. Should the Allies be satisfied with this limitation, all difficulties and delays would cease. The Sultan was making great efforts to increase his army. All men capable of bearing arms, were ordered to march to the Bal kan, and though the defeat of the Grand Vizier had long been known, it was publicly stated that he was at the head of 40,000 men at Choumla, collecting troops from all quarters, and on the eve of resuming the offensive. It was admitted that his loss had been great in the battle of June 11th; but the fact of his having cut his way through the enemy and return ed to Choumla, afforded a ground for disputing the victory. Alt Pacha was said to have fallen in the ac-tion. The Captain Pacha had not yet returned from

Diebitsch, and a report of a suspension of arms had transpired in the Russian camp, after their arrival. Giurgevo was still blockaded.

Bucharest, June 26 .- The reserve, under Gener al Tolstoy, has received orders to join the army on the Danube. It consists of 30,000 men of all arms. General Diebitsch is said to be preparing to pass the

GREECE .-- Letters from Corfu to the 12th instant emely bitter against Wellington.

The Times of the 22d, notices an interview, said to quit the position they occupied unless compelled by be made by one or more of the United States. Engineer this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this to enable the citizens of Richmond and others to present this the count to accede to the request of Mr. Daw
\* Experience has clearly demonstrated the futility and mostly.

\* Experience has clearly demonstrated to receive the thin the limits allotted by the Allies to Greek force within the limits allotted by the Allies to Greek an in-

LONDON, July CO. City, two o'clock - The fine weather, and a re-Turkey and Russia, appears to have a favourable effect on the funds this morning. We believe it is materially assisted by the state of the account; the

supply of money enabling the Bulls to take Stock, and there being a scarcity of it in market, the Bears are A caricature has been published by E. M. Lean, 14, in a disagreeable situation. Exchequer hills are Baltisons, August 28.
The fast sailing schooner Yellott, Murphy, came up yester, day, in 38 days from Genoa. Captain Al confirms the account of the surrender of the Turkish fortress of Silistria into the hands of the Russians, with a loss to the Turks of 35,000 troops. Among them were said to be 25,000 picked saidiers, trained after the European system. It was reported at Genoa that the French had embarked 30,000 men to attack Algiers.—The Algerine Corsairs had been seen off Toulou. The Yellott was chased by one of them, but outsailed him.

## Commercial Record.

TOBACCO .- For several days past, the market as been exceedingly dull, and prices have evidently

Sales at Shockoe Warehouse yesterday. PASSED.—\$5, 4.90, 5.10, 5.60, 4.80, 5.80, \$30, 5.20, 5.10, 5.60, 6.5.70, 5.20, 5.20. REPUSED .- \$3 85, 3 30, 4 59,

We have been favored with the following commercial letters:
[Boston Patriot.]
Liverroot, July 21.—The Cotton Market has now becomes Layerroot, July 21.—The Cotton Market has now become tolerably steady at the reduction of \$\frac{1}{2}\$d from the rates current a fortnight since. This decline, though not favorable to a steady manufacturing demand, is availed of by the Continental buyers, who have taken 1500 bales for export; and, at near present rate, it is fair to presume that that demand will be considerable during the year, if we continue to be as freely supplied as during the last less weeks. Public sales are advertised for this week, and there has been a faitore in Manchester in the American rade to a considerable amount, which circumstances tend to single confidence there which had just begon to revive with the prespects of an abundant harvest. The weather has been challeged, but has now set in very tine, consequently, though the duty ble, but has now set in very line, consequently, though the duty on Flour has this week been raised from 6s 5d to 3s 2±d per bit, it is jupossible to sell, duty paid, over 35s.

Juty 21.—Prices of Cotton have declined ±d a 1d in American Some extractor fallow.

treacherous friends and factious opponents, still with the country in its favor, with the opinions of every honest man in the three kingdoms to second it, it could scarcely fail in time to gain strength, substance, and the materials of durability. But it is the very conviction of its strength that has so hotly arrayed conviction of its strength that has so hotly arrayed.

been sold at 28 a 29s in bond. Nothing doing in Tubacco. Com looks generally well.

Loxnox, July 22—Eve.—Cousols for acc. closing price 904 and steady. Bank Stock, 213 14. Money has been very plenty, and discount can be obtained on first rate bills at 23 a 3 pr cent.

Loxnox Coax Exchasse, July 22—Supplies of Gong they week small. The weather continues remarkably fine and the Wheat trade has in consequence become extremely doll at Monday's prices. Fine qualities foreign Wheat obtain 2 a 3s advance upon the last Monday's currency. Foreign Florein bbls, is 1s dearer.

## Wholesale Drices Eurrent.

STAPLE ARTICLES. good to fine, 100lb. 26 a 10 middling, 5 a 6 common, 4 a 5 nanufactured-

Ist qual, cavendish, lb. 35 a 4 Flour, city mills, new, 5; a 5 Canal, 4 75
Wheat, new, 90 a 95
Gorn, bush, 40 a 42
Coal, best for shipping, 16 a 20
inferior, 14 a 15
Cotton, 74 a 5
various other articles.

Fruit— raisins, bunch, box, 3 75 a 4 Feathers, live geese, good, 20a22 Boston, Flour, Guapouder, Dupont's, 5.59 a 6 Hemp, American, ton, 125 a 130 Hides, Sp'n, sun-dried, 16 a 134 satted, 12 a 15 Indian, Sp'n, 5. salud, 12a 15 Indigo, Sp'h flotant, lb. 175a225 Lord, new, 6½ a 7 Line, 1 25 Leather, cole, 15 a 25 Mahagany, St. Don. 6, 14 a 25 Mahagany, St. Don. 6, 14 a 25 Mahases, gal. N. O. 26 a 28 superior, 28 a 32 W. India, generally, 22 a 30 Mala, bushel, 55 Nath. car B. 63 Nails, cut, lb. 61

do. summer do. Outs, bush. 35 a 374 Plaister of Paris, ton, 4 50 Pork, prime, bbl. 11 a 11 50 mess, 14 Rice, Carolina, (new) 2 75 a 3 Sugar, loaf 18a20, 1ump 15a17
N. O. brown, 100 lbs. 7 a 9
St. Croix, do. 9 a 104
miscovadoes, 8 a 10
Sult, sack, Liv. filled, 2 40 a 2 50
Baltimore Earlks,

ground alum, 2:37 a 2:40 a Sallpetre, lb. 10 a 12 brandy, cognae, gal. 90 a 150 apple brandy, 32 a 40 peach do. 90 a 100 run, St. Croix & Ant. 60 a 90 whiskey, 24 a 26 Steel, German, lb. 12 a 14 Eng. blistered, 7 a 8 Amer. do. 6 Wet, cat 550 a 6

Richmonds Jugust 27, 1829. Spices, ginger, 15, 9 pinento, Jam. 25 a 58 mace, 3 50 a 4 Turpentine, spt. gal. 40 a 42 Fallow, good, lb. 7 a 8 Tea, imp. and gump. fresh, ija 1 10 a 1 20 Young hyson, 70 a 80 Wine, Madeira, (old) gal. 2 a 4 Sielly Madeira, 1 a 1 lo Tennerife and Sherry, 1 a 1 lo Maloga, 45 a 55

DOMESTIC GOODS bleached, 4-4, 16 a 22 do. 5-4, 20 a 25 Shirtings, 3-4 yd. 8 a 19 brown, 7-8, 10 a 12 bleached, 12 a 15 Chailean 12 laids and stripes, good quality, 13 a 15 Bedticks, 4-4, 20 a 49

Sattinetts, good, 44 a 60 com. 40 a 50 Cotton Farn, no. 10, 20 a 24 FREIGHTS. Liverpool, Cotton, lb. 1d. Po. Tobacco, hhd. 30s. London, do. do. 33 s sterdam& Antwerp,35s a37sful

N. York, Flour, coal, bushel, wheat, altimore, coal, PRICE OF STOCKS United States' Bank, \$122 Farmers' Bank, 54 Bank of Va. Manchester & Petersburg 52 00 Turnpike, BANK NOTES. U. States and Branches, par New Hampshire, New-Hampshire Hanks, 21 dfs. VERMONT. 3 Burlington,
MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston Banks, country Banks, Rhode-Island Banker consection Panks, New-York City Banks, Philadelphia Ban

Country Banks. DESTRICT OF COLUMNIA Over \$5, par; under \$5, norm-canonina. ape Foar, State Banks,

davamah and Augusta, Bruncies, New Orleans, \$15